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serious disorder and looting were confined to less than twenty-four hours instead of three days. The conclusions which the author draws from the results of this unfortunate incident, however, seem to be sound.

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BRIEFER NOTICES

Russia from the American Embassy (Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. ix, 136) by David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia during the eventful years from 1916 to 1918, stands out as the most authoritative and the least sensational of the books so far published on the subject. This does not mean that the book is lacking in interest, for it is written with a directness and vigor which hold the attention of the reader from beginning to end. The volume is made up largely of Ambassador Francis' dispatches and public letters together with explanations, comments and descriptions of important persons and events which serve to join the whole into a continuous narrative. Vivid pen pictures are given of such men as Kerensky, Lenin, and others with whom the author came into contact in the performance of his official duties. The author is of the opinion that the provisional government under Kerensky showed great weakness in its leniency toward the radical leaders at the time of the so-called July Revolution. In this connection he says: "Had the Provisional Government at this time arraigned the . . . Bolshevik leaders, tried them for treason and executed them, Russia would probably not have been compelled to go through another revolution, would have been spared the reign of terror, and the loss from famine and murder of millions of her sons and daughters" (p. 141). In concluding the account of his experiences and observations, Ambassador Francis expresses the decided belief that armed intervention by the United States and the Allied Powers following the Armistice would have given courage to the majority of the Russian people who were opposed to Bolshevism, and he makes a special plea against the present attitude of those who advocate leaving Russia "to stew in her own juice." In his opinion the United States should take the leadership in saving Russia and preventing the spread of Bolshevism by acting in coöperation with other countries through the League of Nations. The reader leaves the book with a feeling of admiration for the courage and ability with which Ambassador Francis steered his course through rapidly changing waters.

Perhaps no other book brought out within the last few months has given rise to more discussion in American political circles than *The Mirrors of Washington* (pp. 256) published anonymously by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author has singled out fourteen American public men and has analyzed the personality of each in a most unconventional and daring manner which in many instances is caustic and in some few almost bitter. Among the men who are "mirrored" are such well-known personages as President Harding, Ex-president Wilson, Secretary of State Hughes, Herbert Hoover, Ex-senator Root and Senators Lodge, Hiram Johnson, Knox, Penrose and Borah, all of whom have had their eye on the presidency or have attained that honor. The general method of attack has been to work out for each of the satiric portrayals a sentence or brief epigram which will sum up what the author regards as the frailties of the individual under consideration. In some cases the choice has been fortunate; in others a somewhat distorted characterization has been given in striving to bring out the sensational. Altogether it is an exceedingly clever piece of work, evidently written by an experienced journalist, and does present some degree of pungent truth in regard to the figures with which it deals, although it can hardly be said to be as well balanced and as true to life as *The Mirrors of Downing Street* of which it is an obvious imitation.

The progress of English democracy during the past third of a century is vividly described by Homer Lawrence Morris in a monograph on *Parliamentary Franchise Reform in England from 1885 to 1918* published as one of the latest of the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law (Longmans, Green and Company, pp. 208). Chief consideration is given to the movements for the abolition of plural voting and the extention of parliamentary franchise to women. Over a third of the study is devoted to the Representation of the People Act of 1918 which removed a host of previously existing irregularities, provided a redistribution of seats for England, swept away a complicated maze of obstructive laws, granted suffrage to women and increased the register of parliamentary voters to almost half of the total population.

Ferdinand Schevill of Chicago University has revised his text-book, *A Political History of Modern Europe* (Harcourt, Brace and Company, pp. xiv, 663) which was originally published in 1907. Three new chapters have been added covering the character of European civilization at the beginning of the twentieth century, European diplomatic relations

from 1871 to 1914, and the facts concerning the war and the peace. Like the older portions of the work these new chapters are written in a clear and lucid manner and are easily assimilated. An interesting feature of the material from the standpoint of the student of political science is the special attention given to political developments. It is regretted, however, that the author has not revised the general bibliography at the end of the volume as there have been at least a few books of importance to the subject which have appeared since 1907.

A very useful volume on *Europe Since 1870* by Professor E. R. Turner of the University of Michigan has been issued by Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Company (pp. 580). This book is based on the second part of the author's *Europe 1789-1920*, but considerable additions have been made because of the opportunity for more detail and some portions are entirely new. The student of political science is impressed particularly by the emphasis upon governmental organization and developments in the different European countries, by the author's impartial attitude toward controversial matters, and by his readable style. As in the case of the earlier work on *Europe 1789-1920* the bibliographies at the end each chapter are most helpful and there are a number of excellent maps.

The Law of the Sea, by George L. Canfield and George W. Dalzell, admiralty lawyers, has been published by D. Appleton and Company. This is the third volume of the series of manuals on training for the merchant marine projected jointly by the United States Shipping Board and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The book presents the chief facts and principles in regard to the legal relations, rights, duties and obligations of ship owners, operators and seamen and the legal problems connected with the ownership of a vessel from the contract for its construction to sale and salvage. A summary of the navigation laws of the United States, the text of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, and a table of cases cited in the text greatly enhance the usefulness of the book. This treatise should prove very helpful to owners or masters of vessels as well as to the student who may wish to acquire information concerning the main facts and principles of maritime law without attempting to acquire such a mastery of the subject as is possessed by an admiralty lawyer.

An English edition of *Le Déclin de l'Europe* by A. Demangeon, Professor of Geography at the Sorbonne, has been brought out by Messrs.

Doubleday, Page and Company under the title of *America and the Race for World Dominion* (pp. xiv, 234). This book as originally published in France has attracted considerable interest on the continent. Professor Demangeon's main theme is that an economic evolution is now in progress, due largely to the war, which will eventually lead to the shifting of leadership and domination in the financial and industrial world from the older countries of Europe to the peoples of America and Japan. "Depopulated and impoverished," questions the author "will Europe be likely to hold the economic ties that have been the foundation of her wealth? Will she continue to be the great bank furnishing the capital to new lands? Will the equipment that transports from sea to sea the men and the products of the earth remain in her hands?" (p. xii) The forecasts and conclusions are based upon a very careful study and analysis of comparative economic data concerning the finances, sea power, and industry of the various countries, but the reader can scarcely refrain from feeling that the author has painted the picture darker than it really is.

The World in Revolt: A Psychological Study of Our Times (The Macmillan Company, pp. 256) by Dr. Gustave Le Bon, the well-known psychologist, and translated by Bernard Miall, is another work by a French writer which has been made easily accessible to American readers. The sub-title describes more accurately the character of this work, the main theme of which is found in the author's introductory statement that: "Psychological forces, in which moral activities are included, rule over all the departments of national life and determine the destinies of people" (p. 3). Dr. Le Bon then proceeds to explain from a psychological point of view the causes and results of the World War and of the disturbances which have followed in its train, especially in Russia, Germany, and Austria. His conclusion is that "the only effective safeguard that any nation can possess is its social structure. Directly this fabric is shaken as a result of violent happenings, men lose the guiding principles which are needed for the orientation of their thoughts and actions" (p. 255). The individual traits most essential to the maintenance of the social structure and well being of a nation are listed by the author as solidarity, initiative, accuracy and continuity of action—aptitudes of character rather than of intellect.

In *The Problem of Foreign Policy* (Houghton Mifflin Company, pp. 126) Sir Gilbert Murray has sought to revivify faith in Victorian liberalism through pointing the ideals of that faith by war and post war experience. His attitude toward the Treaty of Versailles is critical but less violent than Keynes. The League he considers the redeeming feature. The British habit of self criticism is apparent in the caustic comments on Lloyd George's post armistice campaign (p. xii). The United States is dealt with amiably but an underlying feeling of European liberals is evidenced by the reference to "the greatest and the least wounded of all the nations" which refuses to join in an organization for peace "but sits aloof in silence, from time to time sharpening her sword" (p. xxviii).

A biography of Cecil Rhodes by Basil Williams has come from the press of Messrs. Henry Holt and Company (353 pp.). After a few rather brief chapters on the early career of Mr. Rhodes the book plunges into the South African environment and stays there to the end. The plans and achievements of the empire-builder are narrated fully and vividly so that the volume is not only the biography of a great imperial figure but a chronicle of South African history during well nigh a quarter of a century. Mr. Williams is an appreciative biographer; but he finds Mr. Rhodes a "faulty hero" in some essentials and the book in consequence is not exactly what one might call a manual of devotion. There is an exhaustive bibliography and useful map.

The Yale University Press is issuing a series of six handsome volumes under the general title *How America went to War*, by Benedict Crowell and Robert Forrest Wilson. Two of these volumes entitled *The Road to France* were noticed in a previous number of the Review. The third volume in order of publication (but the first in chronological order) is called *The Giant Hand* (191 pp.). It deals with the mobilization and control of American industry and natural resources during the years 1917-18, and particularly with such topics as priority, the war industries board, price fixing, allied purchasing, and the mobilization of commodities (nitrates, dyes, chemicals, etc.). The narrative is fresh and interesting, with no dead-weight of statistics upon it, and plays up in a graphic way the personalities of the men who did the work. The illustrations (and there are nearly a hundred of them) could hardly be better. They drive home the whole story in an effective way.

E. P. Dutton and Company have published *Out of Their Own Mouths. A Revelation and Indictment of Sovietism*, by Samuel Gompers with the collaboration of William English Walling (pp. xx, 265). This is more an indictment than a revelation of Sovietism. The indictment is intended to destroy whatever remains of one of Soviet Russia's chief political assets, the belief that it is a workingmen's government, and to combat the movement in favor of trade or diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia by overturning the theory that the "anti-labor despotism" is changed in essentials by Lenin's compromises and reforms.

The Economics of Communism with special reference to Russia's Experiment (The Macmillan Company, pp. xvi, 312), by Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, is a dispassionate and systematic account of the soviet economic system and "its fundamental economic dilemma: Communism or Production?" Its excellent arrangement enables the reader to understand readily the complicated subject matter; its calmness in tone and abundant citation of official information bring conviction.

Democracy and the Japanese Government is the subject of a short book by Dr. Hiroshi Sato, published by the Columbia University Bookstore (pp. vi, 97). The author is of the opinion that the institution which more than anything else retards the development of constitutional government in Japan is the "Genro" or elder statesmen, an extra-legal body which has acquired by custom the enormous power to form, advise and overthrow cabinets. The history of the suffrage in Japan and the chapter on municipal government are of particular interest since they give new light on subjects which have hitherto received little attention. The emphasis of the book is on the actual workings of the government, not its organization.

Another study of Japanese government which has recently made its appearance is *The Working Forces in Japanese Politics* by Uichi Iwaski, Professor of Sociology in Kwansai University, published as one of the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. (Longmans, Green and Company, pp. 141.) This volume contains a brief account of the political conflicts in Japan from 1867 to 1920, showing the interplay in politics of the various forces such as the elder statesmen, the peers of the upper house, the bureaucrats and the militarists. Each of these has taken its turn in being at the top. In the opinion of the author it is now "the turn of the political parties, in alliance with capital" to control Japanese affairs.

Some eighteen of President Harding's speeches delivered to various groups of people on different occasions have been gathered together in a book entitled *Our Common Country* edited by Frederick E. Schor-temeier (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, pp. 302). Most of the addresses collected here are of a general nature, but some few touch upon political and governmental problems such as those on business and government, the press and the public, conservation and development, social justice, and the federal constitution. Practically all of the speeches that have been chosen make a special plea for the coöperation of every citizen in advancing the interests and welfare of his country.

United States Citizenship, by George Preston Mains (The Abingdon Press, pp. 296), discusses the relations of the citizen to his government with emphasis on the importance of an intelligent and loyal suffrage. Chapter headings such as "The Lineage of Democracy," "Constitutional Citizenship," "National Obligations to Immigrant Citizenship," "The Press" and "Menaces" give some idea of the nature of the work which is written especially for young readers and is rather general and idealistic in character.

The League of Women Voters of Cleveland has brought out a small booklet entitled *Parties, Politics and People* (pp. 118) containing four lectures delivered before the League by Raymond Moley. The lectures endeavor to show the workings of constitutional government through political parties and cover such topics as the history of American political parties, national parties today, local party organizations and training for popular government. The material is presented in a clear and interesting manner and should prove very helpful in classes on citizenship and politics.

The proceedings of the Third National Country Life Conference for 1920 have been published by the University of Chicago Press under the title of *Rural Organization* (pp. vii, 242). Most of the papers included in this volume have to do with the country life movement, rural community organization, country planning and the reports of various committees, but there are some half dozen articles of interest to students of government. These cover such matters as recent legislation facilitating rural community organization and recent tendencies in rural government and legislation.

Dominion Home Rule in Practice (pp. 63) by A. Berriedale Keith of the University of Edinburgh is one of the most recent titles in "The World of Today" series of booklets on current problems and events published by the Oxford University Press under the general editorship of Victor Gollancz. The book is wholly descriptive in character, explaining in an accurate, concise and interesting manner what self government actually means in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland and outlining the laws and customs which regulate the relations of the dominions to the mother country.

In a small book entitled *Simon Bolívar* (published by the author, Washington, D. C., pp. 233) Guillermo A. Sherwell has traced the career of the great South American liberator. The author's aim as expressed in the introduction is to make the reader understand and appreciate how unusual a man Bolívar was, and he has accomplished his purpose, for the work is an interesting and readable piece of hero worship.